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# The People.

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## THE FIGHT ON.

### Desperate - Grown Massa- chussets Capitalist Parties.

Speakers in Malden and Boston Assailed - Rowdy Police - Law-Breaking Magistrates Seek to Prevent the Gospel of Socialism from Reaching the People, and Issue Orders that they Know can not Stand, but that can not be Vacated until After Election.

Malden, Mass., has a city ordinance which abridges the rights of citizens to free speech and so by indirection to free assemblage. A license is required to speak upon the public streets.

Malden Section represented their rights to the authorities on three occasions, trying to gain the assurance that meetings would not be interfered with, but in vain. The Mayor, the Aldermen and the Chief, as well as the editors of the "Mall," were of opinion that if Socialists were threatened with water by having the city hose turned upon them, Socialism could not rear its head in the public streets of their bailiwick.

On Thursday, Sept. 15, Comrades Geo. R. Peare (candidate for Governor in Massachusetts), Chas. Claus, Jos. Maloney (candidate for Congressman in that district), G. Lombard, A. Perry and Martha Moore Avery arrived at City square at about 8 p. m., where already about 5,000 people had assembled. Comrade Claus placed a small box at the spot where it is the custom of the Salvation Army to hold weekly meetings.

Comrade Peare stepped upon the box, and before a half dozen sentences had fallen from his lips the Chief, the great Chief himself, red as the proverbial rooster, trembling with rage or fear or some quality common to his ilk, protected by a squad of 25 patrolmen rushed upon the speaker; the Chief, in a voice choking, with passion demanded:

"Have you a license?"

Peare - "I have not."

Chief - "Then you can't speak here."

Peare - "Would you take the rights from an American citizen?"

Chief - "No more talk." (To the officers) "Take him to the station - let the woman go."

Comrade Avery was holding Peare's hat, she followed close upon the heels of the party; saw Peare, who is lame from being in the civil war, taken off his feet - so rudely and so rapidly was he taken to station only a block away. At the door Avery's entrance was disputed vociferously, but she passed. Claus then entered the station with careless manner. "So they let you come in?" said Avery.

Claus - "Come in! They took me in. I'm arrested, too."

Avery - "This is great excitement."

This was said with a quiet smile.

Peare - "Yes, but the excitement is confined entirely to the officers."

This angered the officer who was searching Peare. He seized Avery by the arm, saying: "What are you interfering for, you go and sit down."

Avery, giving him a swift glance, said: "Take your hands off." Her arm was dropped like a hot coal. A second officer then seized the other arm; with quick but even tone she said: "You have no occasion for putting hands on me, take them off." He, like the first, dropped his hands.

Peare and Claus, after Perry had bailed them out, on arriving at the hall that Section Malden had had the foresight to engage for a mass meeting received an ovation from an audience of at least 500 persons, at most there were not 25 Socialists present. This is only one of the many advantages Socialists gain when officials break the law. Maloney made friends that night in his district which will mature into votes.

Next morning the case of the Government against Peare and Claus for disturbing the peace was postponed, because the "Government wanted evidence." Trial to come off September 23.

The Malden papers and the Boston papers have given us advertising that \$1000 dollars would not pay for it.

Boston Socialists were surprised on Friday night, September 16, on the occasion of the re-organization of Ward 15, South Boston. The programme was to hold an out of door meeting as preliminary to the meeting in the Ward room. Comrade David Goldstein, who was last year the candidate for Mayor of Boston, mopped the chair and had begun to address the assembling audience, a squad of officers approached and the Sergeant said: "What are you going to do?"

Goldstein - "I am going to address these people."

Officer - "Have you a permit?"

Goldstein - "No! I don't need one; I am within my constitutional rights gained for me by the founders of the American Republic."

Officer - "You can't speak here; it is a violation of the law, I order you to move on."

Goldstein paid no heed to what was said, save to call upon the audience to witness that neither traffic nor foot passengers were interfered with, and then went on with his Socialist address; meantime the crowd was rapidly gathering. Perhaps four minutes later the Sergeant said: "I again order you to move on"; at the same time taking his watch from his pocket as though to time the speaker. When about seven minutes had passed the officers arrested Goldstein and escorted him to the patrol wagon, which in the

meantime had rapidly driven up to within five or six feet of the speaker. Goldstein was taken to the station and locked in a cell, not because there were not in waiting comrades to go in, but because the jail commissioner was "at church" and could not be disturbed. Later than ten o'clock the jail commissioner arrived, and Goldstein then returned back to the Ward room meeting, where he was greeted with cheer upon cheer.

Wm. R. Dyer called it to order and introduced Comrade Thiebault as chairman of the evening. He said: "After the struggle of centuries to gain free speech, after the experience of Phillips and Garrison in the anti-slavery days, after the arrest of Comrade Avery last year at Roslindale and her acquittal by the jury, after all this it is a great surprise that we should be arrested again in Boston."

Comrade Avery was the first speaker, she said: "The party has received a great impetus by this arrest. The slumbering blood of '76 is fired to sympathy for the revolutionists of '98." Comrades Balleen, Simmons and Carroll followed, after which Comrade Goldstein, as though nothing unusual had occurred, proceeded with the organization of Ward 15.

The following charges were preferred against Goldstein at the Court next morning:

1st. Loitering more than five minutes after being told to move on.

2nd. Willfully obstructing the streets. The evidence brought out by both the defendant and the Government proved that Comrade Goldstein was not upon the sidewalk during the entire time. He was acquitted on the first charge, but fined \$10 on the second.

Goldstein was taken to jail in the Black Maria and remained in Charles street jail until 2 o'clock, when he was bailed out. Had the bail been in correspondence with the fine, Goldstein would have walked into the sunshine - the non-judicial mind of Judge Fallon fixed the bail at \$300; the case was appealed, and will come up in the Superior Criminal Court in October.

## ECHOES OF LABOR DAY.

### Contract Between Honest Labor in Virginia, and Capitalist Camp-followers in Alabama.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 20. - Monday, the 5th instant, being Labor Day, the employees of the shipyard at Newport News, Va., celebrated the day by holding an all day picnic at Buckroe Beach, where a very enjoyable day was spent in games, dancing, etc. Section Newport News, S. L. P., took advantage of the occasion for propaganda work, and had Comrade H. D. Martin, of Richmond, on hand, who spoke in the evening for about an hour and a half to a very interested and attentive audience in front of the hotel.

Our Comrade first drew attention to the duties of society, and why mankind banded itself together in that manner, the object being to preserve to each individual unit the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. He next made extensive mention of the starvation, misery and suffering found everywhere in all civilized countries, proving that society had failed to fulfil the purpose for which it was organized, and therefore stood condemned. He then proved that the cause of it all in our day and generation was the private ownership of the tools of production and distribution - capitalism in short - showing that the worker was no longer master of the situation in the productive world, having been robbed of the tools which he once had in his own hands, and was therefore now only a machine wage-slave, and worse off than a chattel-slave, who was worth something to his master, and hence was very well looked after, whereas the wage-slave is only a commodity whose sickness or death did not in the least inconvenience his master (the capitalist), who always had on hand a numerous army of unemployed to pick and choose from.

Comrade McTee next pointed out another great factor in building up and ever increasing the number of out-of-works, viz., the surplus created by the workers and sponged upon by the capitalist owner of the tool, proving by these facts and by the present trend of events that in a very few years at most all the world would have adopted our modern civilization: capitalist production by machinery; then all would be looking for a market where they could unload the surplus which the workers could not consume, through lack of the wherewithal to buy it; the workers would then be brought face to face with two alternatives: either to sit down quietly and starve to death in the face of the plenty created by themselves, or to take measures for owning the tools themselves collectively, and so forever ending their misery and that of all mankind.

After explaining Socialism, Comrade McTee next proceeded to prove that the class destined to inaugurate the Socialist Commonwealth was the class which had never existed in the world previous to our present capitalist system of society - the PROLETARIAT; that it, and it alone, was to be the emancipator of itself and the savior of society. After pointing out the futility of depending on the Republican or Democratic parties, and warning his enthusiastic audience against the various "reform" parties, the latter of which he proved were greater enemies to the workers than their own enemy, the old parties of avowed Plutocracy, he wound up with a strong appeal for the S. L. P., urging, in conclusion, in the words of the immortal Marx: "Workmen of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, and the whole world to gain."

The speech and its effect were such that I don't think this Labor Day was

## LOCAL DEMANDS.

That, Being Sound, are Raised to National Dignity.

Schuylkill County, Pa., Class-Conscious workers issue a Platform of Local Demands, Whose Roots Lie in the Fundamental Principles of the Revolution and Contrast Well With the Un-Class-Conscious Demands, Whose Superficial Character can Bring no Help to the Masses and can be of "Immediate Benefit" to Self-Seeking Leaders only.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 13. - On the 6th instant the Socialist Labor party convention for Schuylkill county met in this city. Besides endorsing the national and State platforms of the party, the convention adopted a local platform that puts the finger upon the local nerves that ache, and that the working class of this section of the country are particularly suffering from, and the convention set up a full local ticket, thus declaring war all along the line, both to the capitalist element in power through the Quay machine and to its hypocritical capitalist adversaries that, led by Holy John, the "Rev." Swallow, and the Democrats, are aching to have a chance to do as "well," and in the meantime are indignant at the wrong of being kept out.

The platform adopted will interest the workers everywhere. It is:

We, the Socialist Labor party, of Schuylkill county, in convention assembled, do hereby assert our devotion to the cause of the people and pledge ourselves to exert every honest endeavor to correct existing evils.

We denounce, as tending to place a premium on crime, the custom of allowing county officials who have been tried and found guilty of offences punishable by imprisonment, to escape the just penalty of their crimes by compromise. That is: by resignation from the offices they have prostituted.

We denounce this because it is fundamentally wrong, and also because it does not seem to dovetail with our time-honored, stereotyped Schuylkill county verdict. "Not guilty, but pay the costs."

We place ourselves on record as being opposed to the system of administration of county affairs that denies assistance to worthy people in destitute condition, on account of scarcity of money in the treasury and pays Judges unmeant salaries for services that they do not perform.

We denounce the system of election contest that obtains under our present laws. An insuperable burden is placed upon the tax-payers and the contests are drawn out from year to year until the contest is decided.

We denounce the system of administration that allows the railroads, the common carriers, in direct opposition to the laws of the country, to discriminate against the interests of the anthracite coal region by giving cheaper freight rates to the bituminous districts, thereby ruining the anthracite coal trade and driving the people of the region to bankruptcy, poverty and destitution.

We denounce, condemn and censure, under protest, the iniquitous system of fixing the wages of the miner and laborer of Schuylkill county, as every mean advantage is taken of the wage-earner to substitute lower grades of coal than that which was agreed upon between the operators and the W. B. A. organization, and feel confident that the contract has long been broken and ought to be discontinued, as the W. B. A. has long ceased to exist.

Certain collieries in this region have taken upon themselves the privilege of making rules in direct opposition to the laws of the State in regard to the hoisting of men from the mines, etc., thereby subjecting the men to various dangers and discomforts, by compelling them to remain at the bottom until it suits the convenience of the authorities to hoist them.

We denounce the arbitrary system of making rules, together with the starvation wages paid to miners, and the inhuman and barbarous treatment accorded to laborers who do not understand the laws well enough to defend themselves.

We denounce the system of contract labor where the laborer is subjected to the greatest abuse and receives the least pay.

We denounce the passage by the Assembly of what is known as "The Workingmen's Compensation Act," making employees responsible for any injuries his workingmen may receive, unless such injuries are due to the workingmen's own carelessness.

We re-affirm the constitutional privilege of the people to peacefully assemble and petition for the redress of grievances; and we denounce, as legalised murder, the shooting down of men peacefully marching along the highways, that has occurred at various times and places under the system of government by injunction.

We declare ourselves unalterably opposed to the system of government by representation, and demand for the people the right to vote directly.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors to accomplish such reforms and to eradicate such glaring evils as have been enumerated.

The ticket consists of the following nominations: Congress, Pierce Walker, former Justice of the Peace; Senate, John Skivington; Poor Director, Samuel Miesel; Controller, John M. Medals; Legislature, Frank W. Balsham; Coroner, Joseph J. Ryan. The party, of course, endorses the ticket of the State organization.

## WAR'S AFTERMATH.

Men Who Lashed the Country Into War Now Fall Out.

Capitalist Maxim: "If you can Make 10 per cent, Lie; if you can Make 25 per cent, Steal; if you can Make 100 per cent, Kill, only Make the per cent." - The Hearsts, the Teddies the Fuzzy-Wuzzies, the Algers, Disreputable Camp Poculators - This Days Described in Mark Twain's "Golden Age" Expected in Washington Through Fat Appropriations.

The hypocrisy of the capitalist class, and especially that wing of it termed "Free Silverites," has been well set forth in the conduct of its press during this war. This element with its papers, notably the New York "Journal" and the Washington "Times," were loud in the denunciation of Spain and Spanish misrule; cunningly they did the work of the Imperialists under the cloak of friendship to humanity and freedom.

They, more than any others, grew hysterical over the awful tortures which the Cubans were subjected to; more than anyone else are they responsible for the exaggerated ideas of the rebellion in Cuba which became prevalent and, through such lying, exaggeration, hysterics, etc., set loose the dogs of war, broke the dam holding the flood of murder, rapine, plunder and desolation, called war and sent it sweeping all before it. All this they did or helped in doing. They yelled for war, they got war. They wanted quick results, they got them. They objected to the slowness of the army officials and forced, or claimed to have forced, said officials to make the move on Santiago. A fool move; one that could lead to needless sacrifice of life not alone from Spanish bullets, but from the disease prevalent, as was well known, in that region. A campaign of no strategic value whatsoever, except it be that within the region was located the mines of the Carnegie Company, which had been idle for some time and which the company was desirous of starting up, otherwise their plants at Steelton, Pa., and Sparrows Point, Md., would have to shut down.

All along the "Journal" and the "World" with the lesser lights throughout the nation, have been shouting and yelling for "blood, blood, blood!" and in this laudable desire they have been assisted by the eminently respectable press, such as the "Sun," "Herald," "Tribune," etc.

Well, they have been fed blood in vast quantities, but lately they seem to object to the style in which it is delivered to them. They make a distinction between the killing of men by Spanish bullets and the killing of men by inattention on transports, lack of food and unhealthy surroundings. Remember that to suit their own ends they had hell turned loose; that because money could be made by selling papers if war was on, they put the machinery of murder in motion; remember further that they all lied: that they came with the cry of liberty and freedom issuing from their brazen throats; that since then they have published their own shame, have turned on those they would free and are now engaged in preparing the people of this country for the committing of greater outrages upon the Cubans than the Spanish ever dreamed of. Remember all this, and then look at this aggregation of red-handed, foul-hearted, and worse-mouthed assassins professing to be shocked at the Long Island R. R. making money out of the suffering of privates, professing to be shocked at officials of the War Department making money in the same dirty fashion as they have, and any reasonably sane man must come to the conclusion that both the "Free-Silver" capitalists and the "Sound Money" capitalists are vultures - one with white wings, and the other with yellow wings, engaged in feeding on the blood, bones and flesh of the working class.

Mr. Hearst, of the "Journal," has accused Mr. Alger of murder; so has the eminently respectable Philadelphia press. Mr. Hearst has taken pains to go over the dictionary and find unused and forgotten words to use in denouncing Mr. Alger, yet in doing so Mr. Hearst but covers himself with the same filth and contumely he throws at Alger. Mr. Hearst has been interested with Mr. John Jacob Astor in the Astor-Honduras R. R., of Honduras. Let him tell of the men murdered for every foot of that road built; let him go and raze over the bleached and whitened bones of those he has killed and let him think of the thousands to be killed if his pet scheme of building the Nicaragua Canal is carried through; let him gather the haws he has helped set at each other's throat in this war; and, last, let him order up for review the men who have died on transport, in camp and in hospital; let him march each and all in one vast host and then see if "Alger" does not mean "Hearst," and that both together do not spell CAPITALISM? Then who are the heroes now of these self-elected makers of war? Chief among their heroes is that be-spectacled large-toothed animal called Roosevelt, he who is the "writer of books" on man-hunting and bear-hunting, who in those books naively and innocently sets forth the fact that there is no such pleasure known in the hunt for beasts as in the hunt for men; who has spread to the world the fact that his taste for blood was early developed; that he has spent years of his life in gratifying that taste, has cultivated and developed it until now it - the chase of man or beast

- has become the one chief delight of his life. He riots in it and does so only when he is pretty certain he himself is at no disadvantage.

Next to Roosevelt, in the estimation of Mr. Hearst and his "co-laborers of the press," is Nelson A. Miles, the would-be annihilator of the spirit of discontent among the working class, Mr. "Fuzzy Wuzzy," who, like the monkeys and natives of Africa, delights in decking himself out in gaudy raiment, goes to war accompanied by a stenographer in the person of Samson Gomper's "private secretary" and a porcelain bath-tub. Miles, like Roosevelt, has also developed a taste for blood and also a taste for power so much so that the "dictator bee" is buzzing and has been buzzing for some time in the bonnet of this "two-buoyine" puffed up mass of conceit and desire to kill. Looked at from whatever view point you may, the "Free Silver" press and the "Sound Money" press are equally guilty of having made it possible for such suffering as the soldiers have had, to put up with: not alone because they cunningly worked up this war, but because they are the paid agents of that class which, war or no war, is engaged, day in and day out, in a war upon the workers. Agents and allies of the capitalist class which keeps up and in existence the system of production for profit, a class that, wanting profits, gets them out of the blood, flesh and bones of the children and women of the working class in times of peace; a class that, making profits, will murder whole peoples; a class that, seeking profits, will set brother at brother's throat; a class that gets up its fake political battles, lets the proletariat fight them out, and upon the battlefield act as ghouls picking the pockets of the wounded and dead. Such papers and men as the "Journal" and Mr. Hearst are but typical in their brutality and lying hypocrisy of the system that breeds them.

Away with the system. Replace it with Socialism, the only remedy for the prevailing state of misery for the working class and harmful luxury for the capitalist. Let's curb the desire for blood and man-hunting displayed by Mr. Hearst, Mr. Roosevelt, and "Fuzzy Wuzzy" Miles by putting them at some sort of decent, ennobling work, such as scavenging, for instance. Let them exert their extra exuberant desire for work in tearing down some of the foul dens in which the workers have to live and re-building better homes. Let them be put to making matches or cleaning sewers, handling guano or excavating foundations, any decent honorable work and in six months their ideas of the "sanctity of human life" would be changed.

The necessity for clearness of vision and straightforwardness of talk was never so great as now. With the papers referred to posing as friends of the working class, it is imperative that their hypocrisy be shown up and the further fact pointed out that the working class cannot expect aught but disappointment from following after such papers. Working class ideas and aspirations can never emanate from such unclean surroundings. This war has shown conclusively that the worker fights the battles and pays for them; that even when fighting he is but the slave of the capitalist class as he is in the factory, mine, or shop; that as Capitalism in the shop, mine or factory uses him as but so much raw material, makes him part of a machine, so likewise in war it makes him part of the machinery used in fighting battles, that it uses him to fight the battles of not his class, but the capitalist

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	12,281
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,187
In 1894.....	23,182
In 1896 (Presidential).....	26,564
In 1897.....	55,673

Luxury at present can only be enjoyed by the ignorant. The cruellest man living could not sit at his least unless he sat blindfolded. Raise the veil! Face the light! and if at first the light of the eye can only be through tears, and the light of the body through sackcloth, go thou forth weeping bearing precious seed.

RUSKIN.

## A PARADOX.

The report of the New York State "Federation of Labor" is a unique document. It contains the "records" of our State legislators. Judging them by the standard of Labor (the Federation's standard) only six Senators and sixteen Assemblymen are placed on the "black list," while the remaining ones are given favorable notices, some even placed on the "list of honor"—all of them approved as "friends of labor" in various degrees of friendship.

If a traveler from somewhere, from some place wholly uninformed upon the condition of the masses in this State, were to read the "Federation's" document, what conclusion could he arrive at other than that the State of New York is a Labor paradise? Out of 200 members of the Legislature, only 22 are adverse to Labor! An overwhelming majority—178—are its friends. In such a Legislature, the minority of 22 Labor enemies must surely lead a life of misery. The majority, 178 strong, surely mops the floor with the frail 22 minority; surely passes over the heads of the frail minority every law needed by the interests of the working class; and thus surely enacts, over the heads of the minority, laws that cement the happiness of the workers. The result of all this what other could it be than that the working class of New York State must be in clover? Our traveler could come to no other conclusion.

And yet, what are the facts?

The State of New York, true to her leadership in capitalism, leads also in the most shocking conditions for the working class. In this State, more than in any other, large numbers of people are degraded to the level of "charity beneficiaries"; here the sweatshop flourishes with its filth; here the militia has repeatedly been called out to browbeat the worker into submission; here our Courts have justified the mutilation of the workingman and woman by the capitalist exploiter; here, more than anywhere else, the children of the working class are compelled to grow up in illiteracy, sufficient schools being denied them;—here, in short, though Labor everywhere is on the cross, the modern Golgotha is reared highest, and Labor's sufferings are intensest.

This is a paradox. With a majority, 178 strong, of "labor-loving" legislators, Labor's sufferings are severest!

But the paradoxical condition of things would last in our traveler's mind only the length of time that it would take him to ascertain the facts. Just so soon as he did, he would realize that the 178 "labor-lovers" in the Legislature, are a specialized class of "lovers." The love in question is not a love that flows from but that flows to them; it is the love entertained for them, not by Labor, but by the Labor Fakir; and that this love proceeds from favors received or expected, from the legislator "labor lovers" by the Labor Fakir in consideration of the good services he will render the capitalist class in keeping Labor low, soothing its discontent, and leading it like cattle to be fleeced and butchered.

The paradox vanishes. What seems incomprehensible becomes clear.

**POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.**

Now that the Peace Commissioners of both the United States and Spain are ready to meet, and in view of the double circumstance that the Philippines will be the principle subject of debate and that our Government is preparing to send more troops and warships to the Pacific, the following views, expressed in the New York "Journal of Commerce" may give an insight into the manner in which our ruling class approaches the Social Question, the intellectual bankruptcy it labors under, and its hysterical effort to conceal this and bolster up wrong with the aid of pretentious phrases affecting profound knowledge and occult resources. Says the "Journal of Commerce":

It is as an incident of the internal development of the country that the Philippines

have become a desirable possession. Even so lately as ten years ago it had by no means been demonstrated, as it is to-day, that it is an imperative necessity for the United States to have free access to the markets of the world. All international politics have become merely a struggle for markets, and it is one of which we cannot, if we would, be passive onlookers. There are two parties to this struggle, and a position of neutrality on our part could only result in giving the victory to the party that stands for commercial expansion by military force, and for the exclusion of rivals from "spheres of influence," or territory, acquired, by discriminating tariffs. We have seen a promising start taken in Madagascar, taken from us by such means; we are seeing, as a result of the same policy, the gradual exclusion of American goods from Indo-China, and we are threatened with finding, as the result of like influences, that our right to trade in Manchuria, on equal terms with the rest of the world, has been reduced to a concession of precarious favor. The next step in this process, if the United States is to take no hand in resisting it, will be the partition of China, and the commercial empires, from some of which we shall be as jealously excluded as from Madagascar and Tonquin, and in all of which our treated with the Chinese Empire will be worth so much waste paper.

It is rather worse than puerile to talk about maintaining intact our national isolation, with all the advantages of security against attack which it implies, in face of facts like these. The capacity of the American people to maintain their birthright of their domestic manufacturers has already been far outstripped by the productive capacity of American factories and workshops. Let wealth and population increase even with redoubled activity, they will merely stimulate the improvement and expansion of the appliances of production. Every year makes it more obvious that our people are destined to take and to hold the place of the leading manufacturing nation of the world, and every month makes more objectively foolish the claim that we need not trouble ourselves about foreign markets. It is a simple question of self-preservation with us to find an outlet for the surplus products of American labor. Anything that tends to narrow that outlet must tend to retard the natural growth of this republic; to subject the country to intermittent industrial panics, and to dwarf the enterprise and confine the legitimate ambition of a vigorous, inventive, and progressive people.

Thus, a nation with an area almost as large as the whole of Europe, and the surface of which, it may be fairly said, has yet barely been scratched; with natural opportunities and social powers ample to bestow a measure of well-being upon twice, three, ten times its present population,—such a nation, under the guidance of the Democratic-Republican, Free-trade Protection, Gold-Silver Capitalist Class, has misery only for the masses of its people, and, as a result of its imbecility, is driven to foreign conquests in order to satisfy "legitimate ambition" and afford free scope to "vigor, invention and progress"!

The point that the capitalist class is driven to is a veritable "reduction to absurdity" of the capitalist social system.

Every Irish workingman in the United States should read and carefully consider the following words from the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic":

The question of religious faith has preoccupied the bearing upon the question of freedom. Witness Catholic Spain devastating Catholic Cuba, the Catholic capitalists of Italy running down with cannon the unarmed Catholic workmen, the Irish Catholic landlord rack-renting and evicting the Catholic tenant, the wealthy Catholic feasting inside the mansion while the Catholic beggar dies of hunger on the doorstep.

As in a companion piece witness the Protestant and the self-styled soldiers on strike against their Protestant employers, and their Protestant ancestors of 100 years ago in active rebellion against the English Protestant Government.

"Our Institutions in Church and State" is the catchword with which the wealthy Irish Unionist endeavors to arouse religious bigotry among the Protestant working class of Ulster, and so prevent their coalescing with the working class Catholic in an united effort for the overthrow of capitalism.

And "Faith and Fatherland" by linking the National demands with a specific religious belief serves the same purpose in the mouth of the Home Rule trickster.

For what other purpose than that herein specified are either rallying cries used?

To keep the people of Ireland, especially the workers, divided is the great object of our politicians, Home Ruler or Unionist.

And our great object in this journal will be to UNITE the workers and to bury in one common grave the religious hatreds, provincial jealousies and mutual distrusts upon which oppression has so long depended for its strength.

Earnest and true words these, which, if taken to heart by our Irish fellow-proletarians, cannot fail to cause the scales to drop from their eyes and discover that here too they are being duped, and duped mainly by men of their own race, through just the "linking of a national demand with a specific religious belief," and that their interests urge them to tear loose from the Demo-Republican capitalist parties and join the Socialist Labor party, body and soul.

The points made and the questions asked by the London, Eng., "Justice" in connection with the recent British victory over the Khalifa, may be paralleled with similar points and questions in connection with our own recent victory over another Khalifa—Spain—"Justice" argues:

Sir Herbert Kitchener has, without doubt, inflicted a terrible defeat on the Khalifa's army, and the English press is accordingly in ecstacies of delight at the practical annihilation of the Khalifa's warriors. But there is not much for us to do, to prove to ourselves upon. A dense mass of savages armed only with spears and swords, rushing against magazine rifles, machine guns, and breech-loading artillery, only offer themselves as so much food for powder and shot. Such conditions make a battle, not a battle. The Sudan will now be under English control, and our power in Africa is as strengthened that on the Continent it is recognized that England is indeed now paramount in Africa. We have appropriated Egypt, the name of the Jew and English bondholders; we have taken the Sudan by force in the name of God and Gordon, and are already muttering that the Transvaal ought to be ours in the name of progress and mammon. Will it end in another war—another annihilation? The Khalifa, unfortunately, brought no advantage to the country he ruled, and we can mourn because our army has defeated a lot of depredating scoundrels in the shape of De Robeck and his conquerors any better? Will they bring peace and social happiness to the Sudanese? No, they will cheat, swindle and exploit them, and perhaps repeat the crimes they have committed on the Hindus, and inflict upon them the horrors of plague, pestilence and famine?

The Socialist Labor party ratification mass meeting, held at Cooper Union last Monday, was a grand affair. The party's candidate for Governor, Comrade Benjamin Hanford, delivered the leading address. It was the key-note of the campaign—convincing, inspiring. Comrade Hanford will in the course of the next five weeks visit the leading manufacturing towns of the State.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF RED HERRINGS.

By FRED W. LONG in "Iron Molders Journal"

Since the day when Karl Marx gave to humanity his unanswerable analysis of capitalist production, pilloried the capitalist as an enemy of human progress, exposed his system as a compound of slavery and brigandage and foretold its doom, there has been a steady and profitable demand for red herrings.

There has been developed a philosophy of red herrings. This philosophy may be broadly defined as a knowledge of the phenomena of red herrings, the most attractive brands, most opportune times and places for trailing the same across the path of man's march, together with much other information highly prized by capitalists and others who have faith in smoked fish as an antidote for development and a preventive of evolution.

Many Single Taxers have taken degrees as doctors of this profound philosophy. Indeed, no Single Taxer is able to "dispute" until he acquires cunning as a red herring philosopher. This is the reason why, as F. T. Moreland truly says in the February number of the "Journal," "Single Taxers occupy a position that is probably unique in the history of thought." Had the gentleman stated that they occupy all the "unique positions" having discovered them all and squatted on them successively, he would have voiced a larger truth.

"My good Socialist friend," says the Single Taxer, as he trails his little fish across the road and tosses it into the dismal swamp of taxation, "the reason why you are unable to see the justice and beauty of the single tax is because you consider it a useless waste of mental effort to attempt to acquire a knowledge of the incidence of taxation."

Socialism is the negation of capitalism. In those countries where modern industry under capitalism has reached its highest growth, Socialism displays its greatest powers and activities. Whatever may be the notion of the average American as to the intellectual status of Socialists (and an American capitalist press has sought to keep its readers in a dense ignorance of it as are the denizens of Central Africa), the fact remains that in the older industrial countries of Europe the chief seats in the temples of learning are occupied by avowed Socialists, and the most exalted positions in science and literature are admittedly theirs by royal right of conquest. It is not strange that the leaders of modern thought have entirely overlooked the "incidence of taxation?" Is it not queer that these men have valiantly taken position which constrained them to invite the direct hostility of the powers that be, when a little knowledge of the "incidence of taxation" might have saved them all their troubles and the punishments they have patiently borne? Or is it, rather, strange and queer that these intellectual leaders of the social revolution should be charged with ignorance by a class of alleged thinkers whose literature and range of reading embraces one book, whose intellectual weapons are the tambourine and drum, and who imagine that noise and incantation, well kept up in the name of "Liberty" and "Freedom," will scare away what is to them the Evil Spirit of the Time? Strange or not, the hardihood required to make the charge, and the modesty of claimed superior knowledge for Single Taxers, have been characteristic of the followers of Henry George since the night he robbed the grave of Patrick Edward Dove, where the scheme of saving civilization by sending it back to barbarism was resting in an oblivion not dishonorable.

But why should the Socialist concern himself with proving that he is not unacquainted with the incidence of taxation? Should he do so, the herring is given another pull, and thrown this time into the underbrush "of Single Taxers' philosophy."

"You do not understand me," says the Single Taxer, without a blush. "You see, scientifically speaking, the Single Tax is not a tax. In fact, the name is a misnomer. For want of a better one, we call it the Single Tax. Our scheme is, in its broadest sense, a complete system of government in accordance with absolute justice. What we propose is to make common property in land. Land is at once the cradle, the homestead, the workshop, the sepulchre of us all. Get back to the land!"

Thus the Single Tax is a tax, and it is not a tax. It has a name, and it has no name—only a "misnomer." It is proposed to make land common property, and it is not proposed to do any thing of the kind; only "practically so," by taking from individual owners the economic rent. This is "philosophy." Heaven be good to us all!

Why is this scheme still wandering about without a name? Surely Henry George, "one of the greatest masters of the art of using words that the world has ever known," might have christened the thing. Or one of his time numerous followers, many of them past-masters in the art of hair-splitting, might have undertaken to give it the first Christian sacrament. Is it possible that the real reason for its lack of identity is the fact that it is a creation of nature or mind, are hard to name?

In making rejoinder to the Socialist's objections to a tax on land values, Single Taxers have a happy faculty of dodging the objections stated and inventing a few of their own. The Single Tax is offered as a remedy for existing social ills, chief of which is the inability of the average member of society to-day to maintain himself in decency and comfort. This condition results from lack of steady employment and inadequate wages when employed. To this individual the scheme is offered as a cure. If any sane meaning is to be attached to Single Tax argument, the proposal is to enable this individual to advantageously employ himself by giving him free access to the land. That is to say, the unemployed and impoverished millions, made up of carpenters, whose labor has been rendered superfluous by wood-working machinery and specialization of labor; of harness makers,

blacksmiths, wagon makers, and painters, whose labor is forever away with by reason of the multiplication of steam and electric railroads; of iron workers, whose labor is now done by monster machinery; of glass workers, printers, leather workers, miners, freight handlers and workers of every class, whose past labor will in all future time be done by machinery, becoming every day more perfect; of clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, secretaries, commercial travelers, advertising men, collectors and business men of every class, whose skill and abilities will never more be required, because of economies made possible by the development of great department stores, trusts and centralization in every branch of industrial and commercial life—all these millions are to be set to work hoeing cabbage and milking cows!

There are to-day too many people "on the land." They not only feed the nation, notwithstanding the monstrous waste inevitable under production for profit, but send hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of farm staples to foreign lands. When it is considered that the present methods of farming are in a great measure primitive, and that every year will witness improvements on the same line of progress as is manifested in industrial and commercial pursuits, machinery displacing manual labor, and the harum-scarum methods of Reuben Glue giving way to scientific and intensive farming possible only with huge combinations of capital, the absurdity of offering "free land" to idle mechanics and business men, even as a cure for their poverty, becomes obvious. The cow-path offered will not accommodate the crowd.

Whether the Single Tax may be shifted or not, there is no doubt of the ability of the Single Taxer to shift his position. Forced to abandon the position that every body may be employed on the land, he takes refuge in ambiguity and cloudy inference. "You do not understand," he will remark. "We do not mean that the artisan shall become farmer. But with free land the congestion of the labor market will be removed, wages will therefore rise, and the artisan will have remunerative employment." How congestion of the labor market will be removed by free land unless the artisans become farmers? Who gets the remainder? If capitalists have not pocketed the difference between the wealth that labor produces and what was returned as wages, where did the capitalists get all the idle capital now looking for investment?

These owners of idle capital must be a sad lot of dummies. Have they never heard the Single Taxer's eloquent denunciation of the enormous robbery perpetrated by the landlord? Do they not know that it is he who gets everything in sight except a few victuals? Are they unaware that idle land may be had all over the country for less than the cost of improvements, one New England State alone containing no less than 5,000 abandoned farms? Why, if they know these truths, do they not give up their search for 1 and 2 per cent. investments, turn landlords, and rob both the horny-handed laborer and the horny-handed capitalist?

Has any one noticed where the philosopher, his fish, and his question have gone?

that the red herring philosophers betray their real character most clearly. Says Mr. Moreland in reply to Mr. Wainwright: "I deny that capitalists have the power to appropriate any part of the earnings of labor. When a capitalist does so, it is because he is a capitalist plus something more." That is to say: "I deny that the man-eating tiger, as a tiger, has any power to appropriate any part of the body of his victim. When a tiger does so, it is because he is a tiger plus his teeth and his claws." There is little doubt that, taking from tigers their special privileges of teeth and claws, they might become harmless members of the animal world. Given a little time for development and the appropriate gender, they might even be induced to acquire the bovine faculty of giving milk.

And continuing further his defense of the capitalist, Mr. Moreland, after calling attention to the large number of unemployed, says: "Any one with proper security can go into New York City and borrow millions of money at 1 and 2 per cent. per annum. All over the United States may be found capital in every form and shape that capital takes, rusting and wasting for want of employment. Now, if capital robs labor, if capitalists are pocketing the difference between the wealth that labor produces and what was returned as wages, where do the owners of this idle capital set these idle men at work and rob them?"

This is seriously offered as what the boys call a "stumper." We are all poor, fallible human beings, and seldom know "for sure," but were I asked that question, I would reply that it might be because of an over-production of robbers, or because "you can take barks at Hielandman," or because it does not necessarily follow that because one robber has successfully disposed of his swag that all robbers may forever do the same thing; or because, perhaps, all the highways of robbery are now pre-empted, and the big robbers do not propose to stand any "cut-throat competition" from the little fellows.

Mr. Moreland will now please more. His question suggests others: If capital does not rob labor, and all that labor gets is a pittance as wages, who gets the remainder? If capitalists have not pocketed the difference between the wealth that labor produces and what was returned as wages, where did the capitalists get all the idle capital now looking for investment?

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B. J.—Well, what is that ground?

B. J.—That there is now a larger supply of labor than before, and he can get labor cheaper than what he pays us.

U. S.—You don't suppose I love employers, do you?

B. J.—I know you don't.

U. S.—You don't suppose I am anxious to take their part, do you?

B. J.—I know you aren't; you have fought them too long for that.

U. S.—As you know me well enough for that I shall be all the freer to tell you, that it is not your employer that has "cheek," but YOU.

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# OBSERVATIONS ON THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

By A. M. SIMONS, Chicago.

The physician commonly thinks of his profession as one apart from the competitive system in which he lives. He has been taught that "professional courtesy" forbids competition in his work even though he believes it to be the life of all other trades. He generally attempts to account for this upon grounds of morality, but the student of society has learned that class customs is only another name for class customs that are of advantage to the members of the class. He therefore examines any such peculiar "morality" only as showing something of the history and nature of the body of people who are united in following such customs.

Let us look at the medical profession from this point of view and see what lessons can be learned from its peculiar code of "morals." In the first place we notice that it is a profession that was little changed by the great industrial revolution. It was simply an appendage to the ruling classes? The poor were left to witchcraft, conjuring and herb-doctoring for what medical assistance they required. Each physician was connected with a certain body of patients to whom he bore largely the relation of a personal servant, with a somewhat insecure tenure of office and uncertain pay. Such personal relations were then much more common throughout society than to-day.

Hence it happened that when commerce and industry became simply a fierce struggle for the mastery, and the personal element was almost wholly eliminated from their relations, its presence in the medical profession was made more prominent by contrast. As is always the case under such circumstances, the peculiar feature of the profession became recognized as a virtue by its members and they sought to enact its provisions into a permanent form that might be a barrier to the entrance of competition. A code of rules embodying the principles of this so-called professional courtesy grew up describing the limits within which the economic principle was to be allowed action. The articles of this code are almost wholly for the purpose of maintaining the profession as a non-competing one.

A set scale of prices is agreed upon or become fixed by custom—to vary from which (especially in the direction of cheapness), is "unprofessional." Even the terms of the commercial world are avoided. The remuneration received for services is a "Fee" or an "Honorary"—never a price or wages. In some parts of Europe this is carried so far it is held to be discourteous to even place money in the hand of a physician. It must simply be laid upon a table or left with a clerk. To ask him for his bill is an insult. Other features of the commercial world are looked at in the same way by this code of morality. Advertising is considered a deadly sin. The keeping of a trade-secret or patenting a mechanical improvement is equally reprehensible. Elaborate provisions are made to prevent one physician from securing the patients of another. Professional morals in this line must not be violated even though the patient suffer. In every way the attempt is made to make it appear that in the medical profession competition is highly immoral.

Now while that last position may be perfectly true, one cannot but wonder at the blindness that prevents physicians from seeing that there is nothing peculiar in their profession that makes competition more criminal than in other lines. Tell a doctor this, however, and he will tell you that the business of the physician is to save life and hence competition would endanger life. How about the baker and the grocer? Is not their profession also to save life? Are adulterated drugs more deadly than adulterated food? Does not the builder of a great Atlantic liner have more lives in his power than the director of a hospital? Does competition not as directly murder the sweatshop worker as the victim of a quack? Is it less dangerous to human life to limit by patents the safety appliance for railroads than to curtail the power of a surgeon in the same way? Everything that can be said against competition among physicians applies at a hundred other points in our social life.

There is another phase of the question that interests the social student. However much it has been possible up to the present time to make the medical profession a non-competitive one, it is now rapidly losing this distinguishing characteristic. I do not here allude to the inroads of "quacks" or to repeated breaches in "professional courtesy," although, from numerous complaints that arise, these appear to become daily more frequent. It might only be remarked in passing that such breaches will increase in number as the pressure gets harder, and the waves of the competitive ocean with which the profession is surrounded beat more fiercely upon the artificial dykes of custom and code regulations. Aside from this there are changes taking place within the profession much more significant than these frequent breaches of the code. It is gradually taking on many of the features of capitalism.

One of the first developments in any industry that is entering the capitalistic stage is the breaking up of the various departments and partitioning them among different individuals—the division of labor. This stage was reached some time ago in the medical profession and the day of the "Specialist" in all lines of medical work is now fully arrived.

Another sign is the presence of a great number of new and expensive inventions. I do not mean mere improvements in ordinary surgical instruments but those involving entirely new methods of treatment. Some of these are still in the experimental stage—as the "heat cure" for rheumatism, and the "Murphy gas treatment" for consumption. Others such as the X-ray and many forms of electric therapeutics, are now of such well recognized value that no well equipped office can afford to do without them. Their expense, however, places them beyond the reach of the beginner, as effectually as patents or trade secrets, and confines

their use to the already successful practitioner.

Bacteriology has well-nigh wrought an "Industrial Revolution" in medical science. It has made absolutely necessary to the successful physician, a well-equipped laboratory, with expensive microscopes and culture apparatus for the use of which, if too poor to own, he must pay handsomely: in which case he feels another phase of the competitive system just entering the profession—capitalist exploitation. The use of antiseptic treatment in surgery has not only revolutionized it professionally, but industrially and socially. The proper apparatus for a major surgical operation can now seldom be found outside of a hospital. This brings us to one of the most significant points in the whole discussion—the growth of hospitals and sanitaria.

In many ways the introduction of the hospital system into medical practice is analogous to the introduction of the factory system into industrial life. Wherever the legal title to the hospital may rest, the essence of ownership, which, as I pointed out in a former article, consists in the control of a thing with reference to the actions of others, rests in the little coterie of managing doctors. This control gives them a tremendous economic advantage over their less favored competitors. Whenever this control is used to reduce the income of those outside for the benefit of those favored, we have the germ of capitalistic exploitation. The growth of massage, dieting, and bathing treatments has led to the development of sanitaria—which on their economic side are conducted almost completely on a competitive, capitalistic basis.

Another sign of the development we are tracing is the abolition of the "apprenticeship system." At one time a large percentage of those who desired to become doctors entered the office of some established physician and studied and practiced under his direction. During late years this plan has almost entirely given way to the system of medical schools. As in industry, so here, the technical school is supplanting individual instruction of apprentices. We see the same results that followed the analogous movement in industry in the removal of all checks to numbers that apprenticeship afforded. Physicians are now raising the long familiar cry of the artisan that technical schools are overcrowding the trade.

Yet another point. One of the prominent characteristics of the evolution in industry is that production has become social. It is no longer carried on for specific individuals but for society. The analogy may be a trifle far-fetched, but it seems to me there is a similar change taking place in the field of medicine. More and more the problems that confront the physician are those of prevention rather than of cure. Sanitation rather than therapeutics would seem to be the field of the physician of the future. The study of water and sewer systems, of isolation, quarantine, disinfection, and prevention of unhealthy conditions, are becoming more important parts of medical science. It is not the individual patient who is the object of effort, but society in general. A large field is thus being opened up for the employment of physicians by public bodies, municipal, state and national.

More significant than any of these movements is the appearance of that last and surest sign of developed capitalism—the proletariat. I do not here refer to the great number of physicians who are forced to fall out of the race for lack of practice and who are thus driven to fill the proletariat of other industries or to join the "Army of the Unemployed." How large this number has become may be shown by a clipping from the "National Druggist," which states that an investigation by a doctor of the members of his class ten years after graduation found only 36 per cent. of them practicing medicine. I refer, however, to another development where an exploited class is being built up within the profession. The recent advances in bacteriology and microscopic pathology make the diagnosis of many diseases simply a question of obtaining a certain culture or making a certain microscopic examination. This can be done as well by a student after a few months practice as by the most noted physician. As a result the practice has already developed of hiring younger doctors to perform these services at a regular remuneration—either "piece or time" wages. The development has even gone so far that laboratories have been erected whose business it is to undertake such work at stated prices, and who employ regular physicians to carry on the experiments and investigations. Here is a truly developed class of proletarians whose labor is as genuinely exploited as is that of any factory employee. That this class will rapidly increase and receive a swiftly lowering wage there is no chance to dispute. As was shown above, an army of unemployed is already existing eager to fill such positions. Other developments are continually increasing the pressure.

The young doctor is each year finding success harder to obtain. Formerly he was expected to begin practicing among the poorer members of society—the workingmen and their families, and there gain experience and reputation before attaining to a "paying practice." That this was not wholly a desirable condition for the workingmen seems never to have occurred to the otherwise so acute professional conscience.

To-day this source of revenue and means of rising is cut off from the young doctor. The dispensary and the clinic now seek out the sufferers whose industrial exploitation has proceeded to the point where they can no longer afford the privacy and decency of individual medical treatment and disputed for the privilege of obtaining them as "material" for lecture rooms and private classes. The young physician finds all openings closed and can only hope to rise by "affiliating" himself with some successful practitioner whose wage-slave he becomes.

With exploitation has come the inevitable class distinctions. One of the

## THINGS IN MARYLAND.

### Tactics of Disturbance and "Elements of Revolution".

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Here in Baltimore we are afflicted—or blessed—with a small segment of that element which is alternately anarchist, "pure and simple," and latterly Deist. It calls itself a branch of the S. D. P. and upon hearing that the S. L. P. had nominated candidates for Congress, convened itself and nominated candidates also. Then tried sophistry and smooth talk to get us to withdraw our candidates in certain districts, they to withdraw their candidates in other districts.

Brazenly they called themselves "Socialists" and said they would be sorry to see the Socialist (?) vote split.

When their offer was refused and the fact pointed out that they were the interlopers and should withdraw, they made the weak excuse that they did not know the S. L. P. had candidates in the field. As a last resort they requested that we leave them alone and attack the Democrats and Republicans, they to pursue the same course with us.

In answer the fact was pointed out that they were in the field solely to cause confusion among the workers, that they were in an alliance with the fakirs of the pure and simple stripe and altogether too friendly with certain Republican politicians for us to fail in our duty of exposing the falseness of their principles and the criminality of their tactics. Thereupon they commenced to vituperate, saying that certain individuals in the S. L. P. were "bull-headed," "obstinate bullies," who want "to warp all men to their own shape," that they—the S. D. P.—were as "good Socialists as the members of the S. L. P." and were going to make it interesting for the S. L. P. until that party got rid of certain individuals and changed some of its tactics. One of their candidates being asked which end of the platform he was standing on, the first part or the last part, gave a sickly grin and said he was standing on "all of it." He was told he was missing his vocation, he ought to be on the stage as a contortionist because a man who could straddle a platform claiming to represent the workers and the small capitalist farmers could do the "split" to perfection.

The above is an instance of how these people try to cloud the real issue of a difference in principles behind the fog of a dislike for men. Their platform is a conglomeration of discontent, Coxey's good road plan, and the sub-treasury plan of the Populists.

Their organ, an obscure paper, edited by that ideal Socialist-Anarchist A. S. Edwards, who has been alternately Colonist and anti-Colonist for eight years past, has from the first published articles proving (?) that the working class cannot emancipate itself unless it entrenches in power the small capitalist farmer class, a class which in this State hires little children of from 6 and 7 years old to work on its land from sun-up to sun-down for what? Sow-belly corn meal and molasses sufficient to keep them alive and occasionally throws in some played-out clothes as a bonus. The farmers of this State are guilty of the following sharp practice also: They come to Baltimore, see an employment agency and state that they want men. The manager of the employment agency sends them men; these men are supposed to get \$10 a month, but when the end of the month is up the meek and lowly farmer, "without whom the worker cannot hope to achieve his freedom," stops one dollar out of the man's pay and tells him that if he wishes to work another month he must go back and hire over again with the employment agent. The man while working is compelled to work all through daylight, is fed on slop and compelled to sleep in any old corn-shed. Such is the class whose battles, according to the S. D. P., we must fight; this is the class we must "entrench in power" so that they may skin us to a greater degree than at present.

The S. D. P. start out on a wrong assumption, i.e., that this mean living and meager thinking class are a power numerically, and so starting get further from the truth with each day. Maryland has a population of a little over a million, more than 600,000 of whom live in cities where manufacturing is carried on, and, instead of the country sending its unemployed into the cities as in the past, the cities now, at certain seasons of the year, send vast numbers into the country, there to be skinned as badly as they are in the towns. Ask any of those petty employers in the country to raise wages or reduce hours, note what a howl would go up and then come around and tell the workers that their day of emancipation cannot come until they have built warehouses wherein the capitalist farmer can store his grain until such time as it has become high in price, so that the bread which the worker eats shall double in price and he and his shall suffer want. Then tell the worker that until this small farmer class which displays all the earmarks of petty tyranny, small ideas and insignificant mental ability, belonging to small capitalist production, shall have been further "entrenched" in their ability to skin us, we can hope for nothing. The S. D. P. should do all this before it says that the only difference between the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. is one of personal dislike among the leaders.

For years the Anarchists and muddle heads who are now the "muck-ah-de-mucks" in the S. D. P. here were able to frighten the real Socialists with their bugaboo of what an "element of strength" they were. This year they have been put where they properly belong, opposing Socialism and aiding Capitalism. Across their banner is the word "Ichabod," and with the ending of this year of grace ceases their ability to pose as Socialists.

All honor to those, whc, standing squarely on the class struggle, have at last achieved the spewing out by the movement in Baltimore of the fakes and visionaries who caused them shame and contumely in the past.

E. C.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

(Continued on page 4).

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

### "Satisfactory" Conditions in Richmond, Va.

TO THE PEOPLE.—We have in this city a "Saturday's Club" which consists of some of the wealthiest ladies of the town. These ladies lecture at their meetings on historical events connected with the "evolution of society." These topics have invariably led to Socialism, and, as a consequence, Socialism has frequently been on the table of last August 7th of THE PEOPLE.

Now there is somewhere out of town an association called the "Consumers' League." The League frequently appears in print, giving out "the good it has done," wherever it has a local branch. One of these circulates must have reached our Richmond "Saturday's Club," and the question was mooted whether the Club should start a branch here of the League. The local papers reported that matter, and state that the plan was abandoned because the secretary of the Club, Miss Fannie F. Moore, was not satisfied with the "conditions" prevailing in Richmond. The League is not satisfied with the conditions prevailing in Richmond so as to warrant the formation of a branch here.

Now compare these views with the actual conditions. Here are some few facts:

Mr. Leyers, the largest department store here, has a branch in Richmond, which has swallowed up several others, the sales-ladies and rents start from \$1.50 to \$6 a week. In that store there is a young lady who sits on an elevated seat and wraps up parcels all day for \$1.50 a week.

At Sykes', the sales-ladies get from \$2.50 to \$6 a week.

The cheeroak-packers working at the bench of the American Tobacco Company get, down in June 1, 20 cents a thousand; but since the new Board of Health has been established, the sales-ladies and rents have been raised to \$1.50 to \$6 a week. In that store there is a young lady who sits on an elevated seat and wraps up parcels all day for \$1.50 a week.

The point you make is just the one we were trying to detect. The "good" of the "Consumers' League" is not the quantity of wealth that it produces, but the quantity of wealth that it represents. The "good" of the "Consumers' League" is not the quantity of wealth that it represents, but the quantity of wealth that it represents.

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At Sykes', the sales-ladies get from \$2.50 to \$6 a week.

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the reaching of its statical stage, its success, in jeopardy. Nor does the application of the principle imply cruelty. If, in order to make sure that one guilty member shall be disengaged from putting revolutionary movement in jeopardy, two human beings might be hanged in quartette, one might hesitate; but such is not the nature of discipline; in the end, it is a protection to themselves. When the present dynamical stage of the oncoming social system shall have a fuller head of steam on, all this will be so clear as to be instinctively felt by all, and none less than the innocent object to such discipline; in the end, it is a protection to themselves.

the "punishment" in question to-day, and none less than the innocent object to such discipline; in the end, it is a protection to themselves.

L. B. NEW YORK.—The facts on which the Letter-Box answer to "W. S. Brooklyn, N. Y." in the issue of the 11th instant were based are these:

On the 11th of August 7th of THE PEOPLE contained the following:

"If it were necessary to give a thrust to the underlying theory of single taxism that thrust is given by the revelations made at the public examination in the Bankruptcy Court of London, England, into the affairs of one Ernest Terrell Hooley, the promoter of the Dunlap Tire Company.

"The examination reveals that thousands upon thousands of persons were given to members of the nobility and aristocracy the names as 'Directors' of the bogus company. Three of these items are astounding. One is £2,500 to Lord Allexmarie, another is £25,000 to Lord De-La-Warr, a third is £10,000 to the Earl of Winchelsea."

"Here we have men who, according to single tax theory,

## TURATI.

## OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.  
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary, Robert Randalow, 193 Champaign street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p.m.

## National Executive Committee.

Meeting of September 20, with Comrade Sauter in the chair. All present. The financial report for the week ending Sept. 17 showed: receipts, \$113.79; expenditures, \$25.70.

P. Murphy submitted a circular, issued by Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, containing a letter by H. Stahl; in connection therewith he offered the following resolution, which was carried:

RESOLVED, That in view of the circumstances that we are now in, namely, for weeks of election day, and that the minds of the party membership are now and will be absorbed by the campaign work, and that the discussion of internal matters, and the raising of the same, at such a time as this can only be harmful to the campaign; we therefore lay over until after election the consideration of a certain circular that has recently appeared over the signature of Henry Stahl, one of the members of this National Executive Committee, and that the discussion of business for the session of next November 15.

The Polish Executive Committee sent communications and a committee of one, asking for endorsement of an Editorial Committee appointed by them. Action on this was deferred and Comrade Moren was appointed to look over the contents and watch the policy pursued by "Sila," and report to the N. E. C. Committee of members of paper from Buffalo, having been decided by a referendum vote of the Polish party organizations, (83 for, 19 against), was approved of and the paper is to be transferred as soon as the books have been audited and security given to Section Buffalo for debts owing by the paper. The books are to be examined by one representative of the Polish Executive Committee, one representative of Section Buffalo, the two to select a competent and impartial body to represent the Executive Committee, wishing to appeal from the decision of the National Executive Committee on the "editorship of 'Sila'" to the general vote of the party, it was resolved to inform them in answer to their inquiry, that they can forward whatever matter they want to submit at any time they see fit, such matter to be in circular form and that the National Executive Committee will transmit same to the Sections, together with a statement of their own.

A request of Section Marion, Ind., to send a delegate to a certain "Industrial and Commercial Convention," to be held at Johnstown, Pa., October 17, 1898, was acted on adversely.

Organizers Hickey and Keinard report as to their work in Massachusetts and Nebraska, respectively. The secretary reported to have received information that Section organized a Miners' Association controlled by Populists and that he had written to the Kansas State Committee for further information. Resolved to defer sending the supplies to said Section until the State Committee is heard from.

Charters were granted to new Sections in: South Omaha, Neb., and Milford, Conn.

## Connecticut.

The Socialist Labor party ticket for the State of Connecticut is:

Governor—Charles Stodel; Hartford: Lieutenant Governor—Charles Patrick; New Britain: State treasurer—Timothy Sullivan, New Haven: State Secretary—Panstine Serr, New Haven: Comptroller—Thomas Steigewald, New Haven: State Attorney—William E. White, New Haven.

Comrade Thomas Hickey will speak in:

Hartford—Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Stony Creek—Thursday, Sept. 22.

New Britain—Friday, Sept. 23.

Waterbury—Saturday, Sept. 24.

Danbury—Sunday, Sept. 25.

Stamford—Monday, Sept. 26.

South Norwalk—Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Bridgeport—Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Ansonia—Thursday, Sept. 29.

Milford—Friday, Sept. 30.

Meriden—Saturday, October 1.

Bristol—Sunday, Oct. 2.

Rockville—Monday, Oct. 3.

New Haven—Tuesday, Oct. 4.

NEW HAVEN.—Section New Haven calls on all members and friends to assist in agitation. A new hall has been secured for Sunday afternoon meetings. The opening of our new hall will take place Sunday, Sept. 26, at 2:30 p.m. at St. George Hall, Culler Building, corner Church and Chapel streets.

Comrade Chase Merens of Bridgeport will speak on "Why I am a Socialist." We hope our comrades and friends will encourage us in our undertaking and attend with their friends; these meetings will be held every Sunday afternoon in the new hall.

## Maryland.

BALTIMORE.—Section Baltimore is now organized with three Branches, viz., Branch 1 (American), R. T. Mayumber, Organizer; Branch 2 (German), Rudolf Elman, Organizer; Branch 3 (Bohemian), Joseph Kudla, Organizer; and has formed a Central Committee representing the joint Section, of which R. T. Mayumber, 8845 Fremont avenue, Baltimore, Md., is Organizer of the Section. Baltimore. The section has nominated Congressional candidates in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Districts, and also in one other district in the State, and expects to carry on a thorough and systematic agitation. We organized the Bohemian Branch on the night of Sept. 10, with ten members; they have since added three more. Comrade Kats was here and did effective work.

## New York.

To the Sections:—Comrade Benjamin H. Ford, our candidate for Governor, will start on a tour through the State on Monday, September 26.

Schenectady—Sept. 26.

Amsterdam—Sept. 27.

Fonda—Sept. 28.

Gloversville—Sept. 29.

Johnstown—Sept. 30.

Utica—Oct. 1, 2, and 3.

Oneida—Oct. 4.

Syracuse—Oct. 5 and 6.

Auburn—Oct. 7.

Rochester—Oct. 8 and 9.

Lockport—Oct. 11.

Buffalo—Oct. 12 and 13.

Batavia—Oct. 14.

Hornellville—Oct. 15.

Elmira—Oct. 16.

Albany—Oct. 17 and 18.

Troy—Oct. 19.

Lansingburgh—Oct. 20.

Newburgh—Oct. 21.

Peekskill—Oct. 24.

Yonkers—Oct. 25.

Pleasantville, Oct. 26.

HUGO VOGT,  
Secretary State Committee.

## PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

## General Executive Board, Socialist Trade &amp; Labor Alliance.

The regular meeting of the G. E. B. was held on Thursday evening, Sept. 15, at the headquarters, 23 Duane street. All members present except Comrade Hoffman, Wilson, and Murphy. Vogt excused.

A member of the International Cigarmakers' Union appeared before the Board and stated the condition of the union and asked the Board's aid to carry information to rank and file and emancipate them from the present slavery they are in. Matter was considered and action taken as suggested.

Communications:

One from Theo. Harris, of Maynard, O., inquiring whether we had the constitution and literature in different languages, as the Polish and other foreign element were anxious to be informed. Section agreed to forward the necessary information.

One from Machinists' Union of Allegheny, Pa., ordering supplies and stating they were initiating new members at every meeting. Attended to by the secretary.

One from secretary D. A. 11, Chicago, stating that the affairs of their Locals for dues is due to the fact that Theo. J. Morgan, who was elected delegate to the last convention

at Buffalo, failed to deliver at Buffalo \$28.00 given to him for that purpose, and that Morgan now claims that all the \$60.00 given him \$28.00 of which he was instructed to pay for dues of Locals of D. A. 11, was paid by him for the trip. The secretary of D. A. 11 also asks the Board to wait until after election for a settlement of their indebtedness. Action: The Board decided to grant request of D. A. 11 and postpone further action on the Chicago Locals until the activity of the members in the campaign has brought them into which they are placed by the conduct of their delegates to the Buffalo convention.

One from Henry Wehner, stating they had acquiesced in the action of the Board on the label. In regard to L. A. 33 (Bakers) of N. Y., D. A. 8 (Independent Bakers') requests that action be suspended in regard to revoking the charter of that L. A., and that D. A. 8 be given an opportunity to correct the false information on which L. A. 33 acted. Action: Request of D. A. 8 granted.

One from D. A. 12, Philadelphia, requesting the proceedings of the Board be printed in THE PEOPLE and the "Workers," and asking what steps had been taken to organize the Board of Appeals, which had been ordered at the convention with the seat at Philadelphia. Action: Secretary instructed to notify D. A. 12 to elect five members to constitute a National Board of Appeals.

One from L. A. 90, Johnstown, N. Y., the National Executive Committee of the Labor Alliance, stating that the Local and districts owing to the stretched local economic conditions, but the educational work of the Alliance is not lost to the general movement.

One from Allied Printing Trades L. A. 193 of Montreal enclosing copy of label they had designed for the trade. Action: The label was approved, since it conformed to the rules of the Board, and secretary is to inform the Locals of the printing trade that this label has been adopted by the Board for the trade.

Communications were also received from Washington, D. C.; Leather Workers' of Philadelphia; Printers of Newark; from Lima, O.; Cleveland, O.; New Bedford, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; and Somerville, Mass., asking general information. Attended to by the secretary.

Resolved. That no transfer of a Local from one District to another be allowed without the consent of the L. A. in question.

D. A. 90 requested permission to admit L. A. 83 (Printers) and L. A. 98 (Swedish Machinists') who formerly belonged to D. A. 1. Granted.

Action on D. A. 1, C. L. F.:

WHEREAS, D. A. 1, by the resolution adopted at its last Sunday meeting, can now leave no doubt upon, and has authenticated the fact that the crime committed by Bohm against the working class, in printing capitalist political advertisements in the weekly journal of D. A. 1 (Central Labor Federation) was an act in which the leading and controlling element in the Federation must have participated, and must have been as guilty as himself, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of D. A. 1 is hereby revoked.

The question of procuring the emblem of the Alliance, The Arm and Hammer, to be used in the L. A. was discussed, but action was laid over until the next meeting, when the secretary would have the estimates on the same.

Amendments acted on at the Buffalo convention and to be sent to referendum vote were then taken up, and after being compiled they were ordered printed and sent to the Locals for action. The Board decided that the final vote on the above must be in on or before December 1, 1898.

W. M. L. BROWER, Secretary.

## ECHOES OF LABOR DAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

misspent by the comrades of Section Newport News, and the working class of the place.

## ORGANIZER.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18.—Our local Labor Fakirs held on Labor Day a capitalist demonstration, to cajole the workers. They held a procession; it was large—it was strung over a distance of one whole block. In the procession three bands were included to "help spread."

The assistance of the capitalist Mayor and Council were appealed to in order to relieve the fewness of the participants. Accordingly, eight mounted police led the squad (fit companions for capitalist fakirs): six carriages, conveying the skinners and fleecers, followed by the wise men on foot, representing the I. T. U., who create profits for their exploiters to knock them out in their eight hour struggle and who allow themselves to be coined into dollars that their masters may ride, while they themselves come plodding along behind.

Birmingham's numerous industries were conspicuously absent, hopeful sign that the proletariat's confidence has been shaken; he is searching for truth.

The assistant editor of the "Labor Advocate," that shining light of pseudo-Christianity and would-be capitalist, who holds that no one can be a Socialist without swallowing a double dose of theological nursery tales, took to peddling his fake journal about the street on that day to enlighten people on what is and what is not Socialism.

This may be considered a short and rough sketch of the situation here. It tells the tale fully. And the tale tells us that work is here urgent, and the field ample.

HARRY R. ENGEL.

## OBSERVATIONS.

(Continued from page 8.)

rewards that has always been held out to members of the "professions" has been that they would be allowed to reckon themselves socially as members of the capitalist class. Hence they became imbued with the sympathies and prejudices of that class and have shown little sympathy with the struggles of a suffering proletariat. There were few sharp distinctions within the profession. A doctor was always supposed to be entitled to admittance to any social class and there were few distinctions made between doctors. Today, however, the hospital internes of laboratory assistant is quite another person to the social world from the Head Physician or the Medical College Professor.

The evolution is now completed and to the Socialist who saw the end from the beginning, the lesson is instructive. Here is a profession hedged about by tradition from competitive influences, and protected by elaborate rules from its incursions showing all the phases of capitalist development. Division of labor, machinery, factory system, technical schools, social production, an exploited proletariat, army of the unemployed, and the class struggle—all present in germ or in full growth. Surely if anything shows the universality of Socialist philosophy it is these recent developments in the medical profession.

In this discussion no attention has been paid to many illustrations and developments that bear upon the Socialist philosophy. The physician cannot but constantly have these thrust upon him. Diseases of occupations, localities and social classes; the "social leveling microscope" uniting palace and tenement in a common fear, from which the palace alone can see; the starvation origin of plagues, and the terrible "slaughter of innocents" in

the medical profession.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY  
—OF THE—  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of politics can plainly be traced to the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern